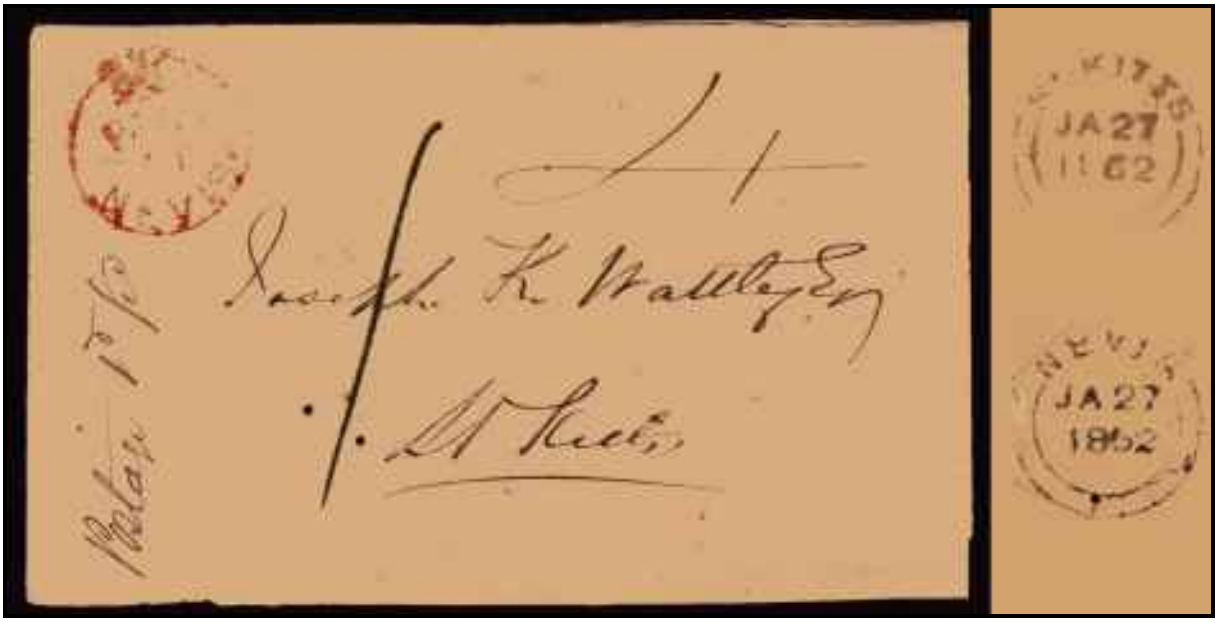
B·W·I STUDY CIRCLE

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27 January 1862, to St. Kitts delivered the same day.

A prepaid envelope that has been endorsed ‘Postage 1d’ a sum collected on arrival, and rated 4d collected in cash at Nevis.

To denote prepayment the envelope has been handstamped with the Crowned Circle ‘Paid at Nevis’ in red ink.

BULLETIN No. 210 September 2006

ISSN 0953-8720

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

Affiliated to the Association of British Philatelic Societies

OBJECTS

1 TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the British West Indies and in addition BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE) and the Postal History and markings of all other Caribbean territories during any period that they were under British administration or control, and those British Post Offices which operated in the Caribbean, and Central or South America.
2 TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3 TO loan books from the Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear postage both ways.
4 TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.
5 TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in paragraph 1 above.

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SOCIETY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS & INFORMATION

PHILATEX 2006

… at the Horticultural Halls, Greycoat St. London SW1.

To include a BWISC Meeting in Room 33 on Saturday, 29 October 2006 from 15.00 to 17.30.

The displays are:–

- Alan Rigby – St. Kitts-Nevis
- Derek Seaton – Early Jamaica

RPSL DISPLAY

Charles Freeland is displaying a West Indies Miscellany at The Royal Philatelic Society, London on 15 March 2007 with 40 odd frames on different topics.

BWISC AGM & AUCTION 2007

… will be held at Harmers Auctions premises (No. 11, 111 Power Road, Chiswick, London, W4 5PY) on 28 April 2007.

A map and transport details will be provided in subsequent Bulletins.

BWISC CONVENTION 2007

Provisional Date: 21/22 September 2007.

MEMBERS' INFORMATION

7 January 2007 is the Centenary of the great earthquake in Jamaica that destroyed much of Kingston with great loss of life. To mark this anniversary, the Editor intends putting together a feature on the web site showing information and images relating to this event. Please send any contribution for inclusion to me by post or by e-mail.

Subscription

Please view the bottom right of the mailing sheet to check if your subscription has been paid.

BOOK REVIEW BY DENNIS MITTON

STUDY PAPER NO. 1 – BERMUDA CIVIL CENSORSHIP WORLD WAR 1 BY A.STEWART JESSOP

This is the first publication in a new series of publications by the BWISC. The author has for many years collected, studied and written articles about Bermuda censoring during the 1914-18 war. Although this appears to be a study of limited interest to Bermuda and censor collectors the author has produced a book which richly deserves a far wider readership of anyone interested in postal history. The book should be read by any budding author as it shows how a limited subject can be developed into an entertaining read and unlike a lot of philatelic publications can be read from the beginning to the end instead of being a technical manual.

The layout is excellent, with tables inset between the text, instead of having to turn to the end of the book to find the relevant table. Photographs of covers with clear censor marks are also among the text so it is easy to follow. Considerable research has identified the censors which is important as some of the censor marks have only the censors' initials. The background of the censors has been investigated so they become 'real' people rather than just an initial!

The book sets out the background of the formation of the censorship unit and deals with cable, telephone and postal censoring. The rare early manuscript censor marks are shown. A full listing of Internee Mail (German sailors and nationals, plus three Bermudians with strong anti-British sentiments) is very clearly set out. The little known censoring of transit mail is referred to. The local military force is dealt with in some detail along with mail from Bermudians who served with local units that were sent to fight in Europe.

The book concludes with the end of the war and censoring. The author gives full details of his sources of information and a bibliography (this is surprisingly interesting).

This book sets a very high standard. The author shows how a book about postal history should be set out in an interesting and concise form. In all, very highly recommended.

The Study paper is available to Members from Pennymead Auctions at £13.

Local Commercial Mail

Available from many of the Caribbean Islands including:
Anguilla, Belize, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana,
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GILBERT W. COLLETT MEMORIAL AWARD



Gilbert Collett was a founding member and the first President of the Study Circle; an avid Jamaica collector, he was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society and a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. He died in 1964 (an obituary can be read in Bulletin No. 42) and left a bequest to the Study Circle; the Committee of the BWISC decided to use this bequest to award a Trophy in the form of a Silver Dish incorporating a Tudor Rose; it was to be awarded bi-annually to the person, in the opinion of a jury of 3 persons nominated by the Committee, to have produced the best article in the Bulletin, based on original research extending the knowledge base of BWI philately. The Award was to be called the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy. It was extended in 1974 to include any writings by members within the criteria set out above; this would now include books and monographs. Previous winners have included George Bowman, Ian Chard, our President Victor Toeg (twice) and the last one was awarded to Frank Deakin in 1998.

The Committee has wrestled with the problem of a replacement since that time. Replacing the Dish with a similar item was deemed to be prohibitively expensive; other avenues were explored with a glass vase or an illuminated scroll being considered. Eventually, it was decided to make an Award bi-annually in the form of a £40 voucher which could be spent at the Circle's annual auction. It was also decided to return to the original idea of limiting the award to articles written for the Bulletin. The time period would run from the beginning of an odd year until the end of an even year. At the next subsequent Committee Meeting, Committee members would be asked to nominate their chosen three best articles and points would be awarded 3 for the first choice, two for the second etc. The author of the article gaining the most number of points after considering all the Committee's selections, would be deemed the winner. This would be announced at the AGM immediately following the Committee Meeting, and the Award would be presented at the Convention the following autumn.

At the next Committee Meeting next April, the Committee will consider all articles appearing in the Bulletin starting with the March 2005 issue and ending with the December 2006 issue.

peter singer

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MARITIME

SLAVE TRADING: THE TRIANGULAR ROUTE, 1799-1800 BY JOHN KNIGHT

Editor's note: The following in an extract from John Knight's research into this topic. The full 32 page article is published jointly with the West Africa Study Circle and the complete article / listing can be viewed on the BWISC web site and also the WASC web site, www.wasc.org.uk.

In 1792 the Abolitionist Movement was successful in getting the House of Commons to agree that the Slave Trade should be discontinued. However it was not until 27 July 1807 that the carriage of slaves on British vessels was prohibited by law, coming into effect from 1 March 1808. The reason for the lengthy delay was due to the great number of petitions brought by influential mercantile firms including The Royal African Company and the Society of Merchant Venturers. (Ref 1)

So, by taking the middle years of this period an exercise has been undertaken to see how many vessels were actually involved in this trade, the details being taken from Lloyds List nos. 3049-4115. These tables run to many pages and so this article includes, as examples, one page of the table of movements and one page of the ship details, along with an extract from the associated notes.

The complete tables show that Liverpool was by far and away the most prominent in despatching 'blackbirders' to Africa. London, although trading in this market, was beginning to trade in other commodities such as gold dust, ivory, wax, gum and palm oil. Regarding Bristol, this port had its heyday in the trade some 50-60 years earlier and was now mainly concentrating on plantation slavery in the West Indies and the maintenance thereof (Ref 2).

Some salient points:

Between 1798 and 1802 Liverpool ships carried on average in excess of 37,000 slaves a year but in the next 4 years 1803-1807 slave movement was reduced by 30% to just under 26,000 a year. (Ref 3)

H. Crow was one of the most prominent captains in the trade, in command of vessels 'Will'" and 'Ceres' and finished with the 'distinction' of being in charge of the last slave ship to depart from Liverpool. This vessel was 'Kitty's Amelia' which left during July 1807 and arrived in the West Indes with 400 slaves aboard. (Ref 4)

'Louisa', Capt Brown commanding, landed 326 slaves in Jamaica and netted in excess of £19,300 when sold (voyage 1800) (Ref 5)

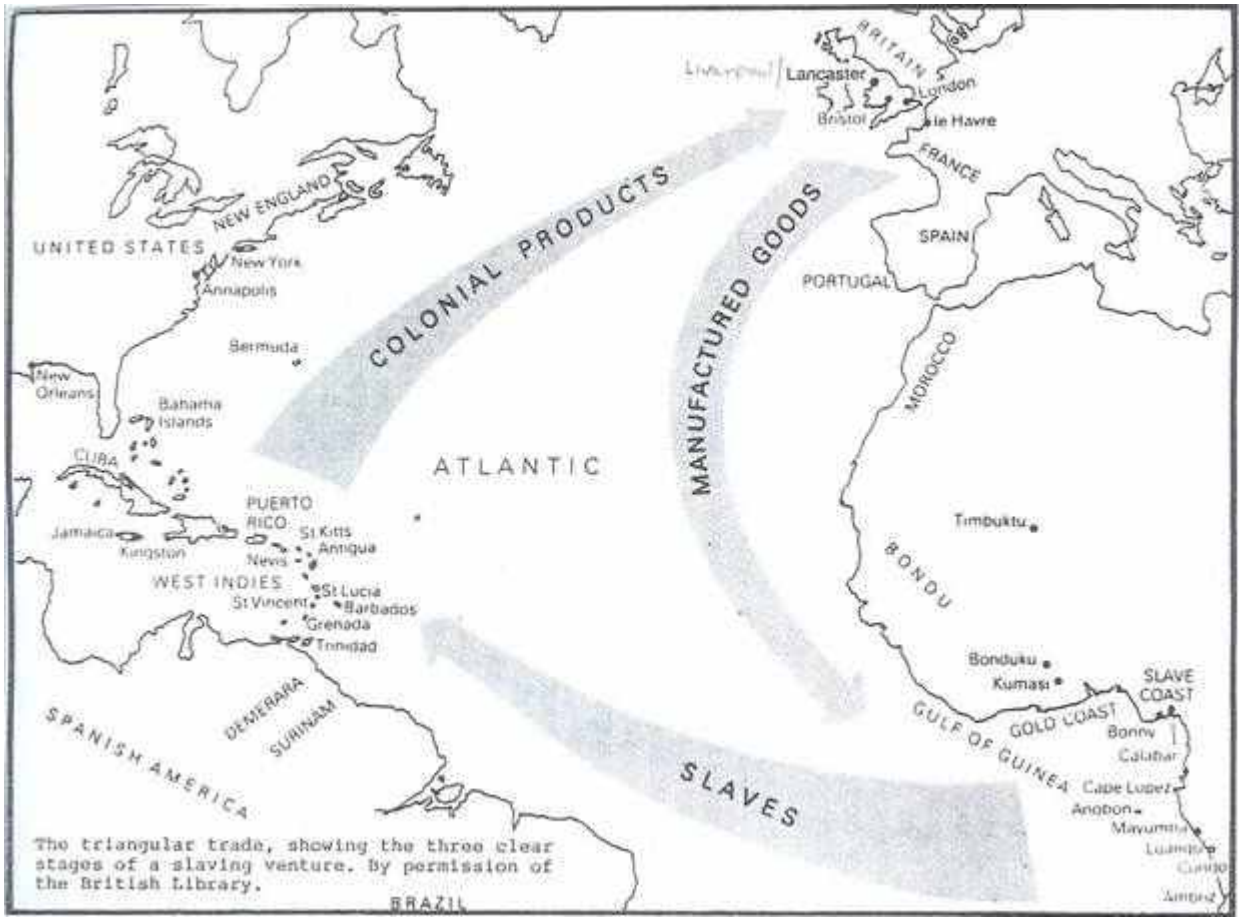
'London', Capt Buckle commanding, carried cargoes for Sierra Leone Company, who were staunch abolitionists (Voyage 1800) (Ref 6)

Well-known slave merchants included:

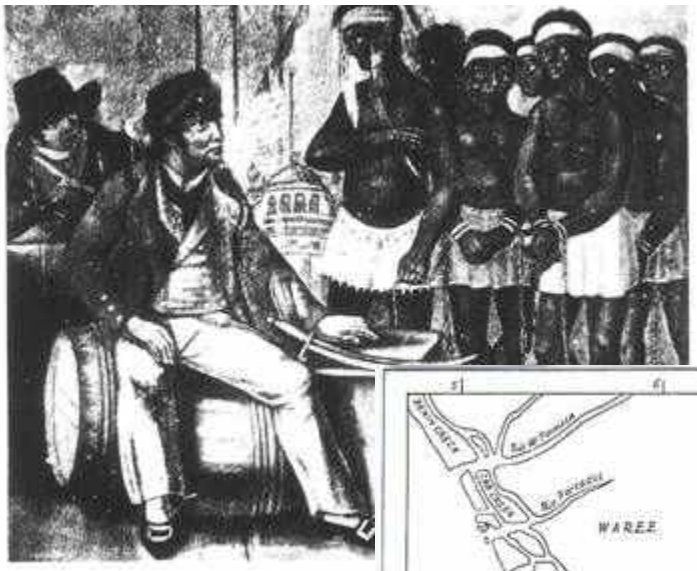
- Aspinall & Co
- J Bolton & Co
- Deniston & Co
- J Penny & Co
- Tobin & Co
- G Case & Co (became Mayor of Liverpool)
- Earle & Co (Mr T Earle also became Mayor of Liverpool)
- T Hughan
- R Miles & Co
- J Tarlelton & Co, also Tarleton & Backhouse
- T Leyland & Co (Mr T Leyland ended up as a banker forming his own bank, Leyland & Bullins in 1807. He left over £600,000 in his estate.)

References

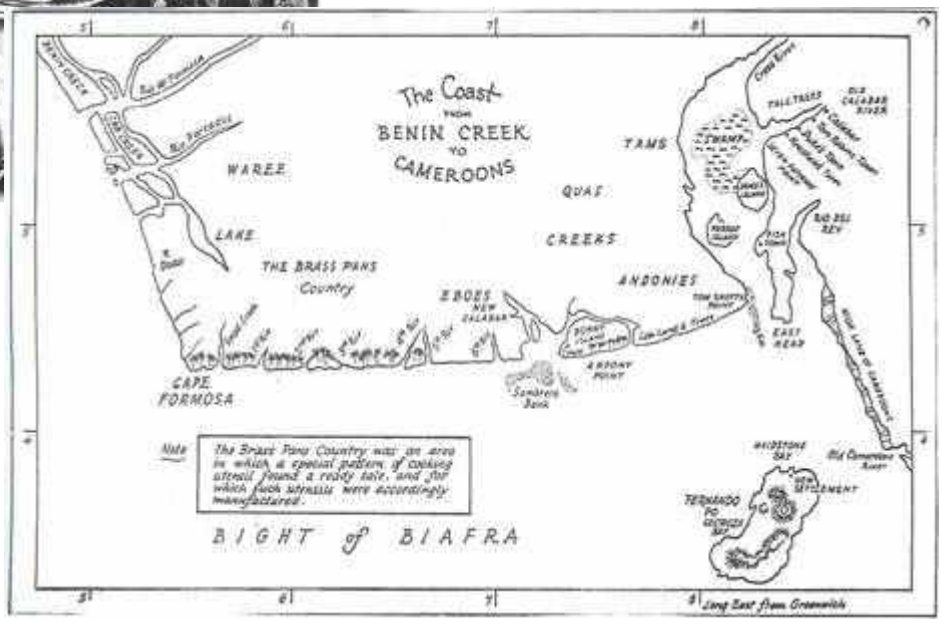
- 1, 2 & 5 'The Trade Winds' edited by C. Northcote Parkinson, 1948, pub. George Allen & Unwin, London
- 3 & 7 'The Slave Trade (the History of the Atlantic Slave Trade 1440-1870)' by H. Thomas, 1997, pub. Simon & Schuster, New York.
- 4 'Memoirs of the late Captain Hugh Crow of Liverpool', by W. Matthews, 1830, pub. Longman, London
- 6 'The Lion & Unicorn', by F. Pedlar, 1974, pub. Heinemann, London



The triangular trade, showing the three clear stages of a slaving venture. By permission of the British Library.



Negotiating for slaves, circa 1800



Page 1 of Table of Shipping Movements on the Triangular Route Britain—West Africa—Caribbean

Lloyds List no.	Date of report	Vessel	Captain	Port	Act Date	Destination	Cross ref	Remarks (Letter refers to marine list)
Year	*1799*							
3049	01-Jan	*Edward*	Davis	Liverpool		New Calabar	6	
3049	04-Jan	*Annan*	Davidson	Liverpool		Anamaboe	1	
3049	04-Jan	*Antelope*	Finnan	London		Anamaboe	9	
3049	04-Jan	*Diana*	Hulme	Liverpool		Africa	2	
3049	04-Jan	*Maria*	Martin	Liverpool		Africa	5	
3051	11-Jan	*Henry*	Cusack	Africa		Havannah		C
3051	15-Jan	*Niembana*	Bracy	London		Kinsale	68	Bound for Sierra Leone
3051	15-Jan	*Diana*	Hulme	Africa		Barbados	2	
3051	15-Jan	*Resource*	Clark	Africa		Barbados	3	
3051	15-Jan	*Flora*		Africa		Barbados	3a	
3051	15-Jan	*Governor Dalziel*	Forster	Africa		Barbados		
3051	15-Jan	*Diana*	Ainsworth	Bonny		Barbados	20	
3051	15-Jan	*Lottery*	Whittle	Bonny		Barbados	13	
3051	15-Jan	*Earl of Liverpool*	Barnard	Africa		Barbados	14	
3051	15-Jan	*Lively*	Hall	Africa		Barbados		
3051	15-Jan	*Betsey*	Mosson	Africa		St. Croix		Vessel sold (A)
3051	15-Jan	*Annabella*	McGhie	Liverpool		Africa	11	
3051	15-Jan	*Christopher*	Watson	Liverpool		Anamaboe	55	
3051	15-Jan	*Lightning*	Quarrier	Liverpool		Angola		
3052	22-Jan	*Bonwick*	Caite	Liverpool		New Calabar	7	
3052	22-Jan	*James*	Ingledice	Liverpool		New Calabar	28	
3052	22-Jan	*Will*	Crow	Liverpool		Bonny	12	
3052	22-Jan	*Annan*	Davidson	Anamaboe		Berbice	1	
3052	22-Jan	*Perseverance*	Greaves	Africa		Demerara		
3052	22-Jan	*Intrepid*	Robinson	Africa		Demerara		
3052	22-Jan	*Clarissa*	Nicholson	Africa		Grenada		
3052	22-Jan	*Resource*	Clark	Barbados		Dominica	3	
3052	22-Jan	*Amacre*	Kendall	Africa		Dominica		
3052	22-Jan	*Kingsmill*	Mullion	Africa		Dominica	21	
3053	29-Jan	*Britannia*	Carshore	Africa		Antigua	21a	
3053	29-Jan	*Louisa*	Brown	Africa		Barbados	18	
3053	29-Jan	*Enterprise*	Heron	Africa		Barbados	4	
3053	29-Jan	*Plumper*	Corbett	Africa		Barbados		
3053	29-Jan	*Augusta*	Smith	Africa		Barbados	19	
3053	29-Jan	*Resource*	Clark	Dominica		Jamaica	3	
3053	29-Jan	*Eagle*	Mills	Liverpool		Loango	38	
3053	29-Jan	*Arthur Howe*	Rooth	Liverpool		Angola	39	
3053	29-Jan	*Enterprize*	Brine	Liverpool		Angola	40	
3054	01-Feb	*Jane & Sarah*	Armstrong	Liverpool		Africa	36	
3055	15-Feb	*Gambia*	McDonald	London		Africa	82	
3055	15-Feb	*Maria*	Martin	Africa		Demerara	5	
3055	15-Feb	*Molly*	Tobin	Africa		Demerara	5a	
3055	19-Feb	*Sundel*	Maxwell	Africa		St. Croix		
3055	19-Feb	*Enterprise*	Heron	Barbados		St. Croix	4	
3055	19-Feb	*Unity*	Lovelace	Africa		Demerara		
3055	19-Feb	*Ann*	Sellars	Africa		Demerara		
3055	19-Feb	*Hamilton*	Dusack	Liverpool		Africa	26	
3055	22-Feb	*Union*	Dowie	Africa		Grenada		
3055	22-Feb	*Jane*	Patterson	Africa		St. Vincent		
3055	22-Feb	*Windsor Castle*	Jones	Liverpool		Old Calabar	10	
3055	22-Feb	*Fisher*	Payne	Liverpool		New Calabar	35	
3055	22-Feb	*Catherine*	Reddie	Liverpool		Bonny	8	
3055	22-Feb	*Catherine*	Morrison	Liverpool		Bonny	17	
3055	22-Feb	*Bridgett*	Threlfall	Liverpool		Bonny		B
3055	22-Feb	*Kingsmill*	Mullion	Africa		Dominica	21	Still there
3055	22-Feb	*Britannia*	Carshore	Africa		Antigua	21a	Still there
3055	22-Feb	*Enterprize*	Brine	Liverpool		Angola	40	Still there
3056	26-Feb	*Edward*	Davis	New Calabar		St. Thomas	6	
3058	05-Mar	*Bonwick*	Coite	New Calabar		Martinico	7	

Page 1 Notes for Shipping Movements Table

List No	Date	Note	
	1799		
3051	15 Jan	Vessel *Fly*, Jones from Liverpool to Africa is taken 23 Sept 1798 in lat 2, long 15.32 by a privateer of 16 guns and 95 men , which privateer has captured vessel *Eliza*, McGaulay from London to Sierra Leone	
3051	15 Jan	Vessel *Tarleton*, Skimmins of Liverpool is lost at Las Palmas	
3051	18 Jan	*Harlequin*, Topping from Liverpool to Africa is captured by *Le Mouche*, corvette of 18 guns, 200 men near the Canary Islands	
3055	19 Feb	*Adventure*, Pritchard from Africa to the West Indes is taken to the Windward of Barbados by two frigates and a lugger	
3055	19 Feb	*Penelope*, Farquhar from Liverpool to Africa is towed into Isle of Man after cutting away her masts in a gale of wind	
3055	19 Feb	*Brooks*, master not named, from Liverpool to Africa was drove from her moorings on the Cheshire shore and is full of water.	
3055	22 Feb	*Kitty,* Rogers from Liverpool to Africa is totally lost. Captain and 23 men drowned.	
3058	5 Mar	*Betsey*, Mosson from St. Cruz to Liverpool is taken by the *Zelize*, privateer of 18 guns and 86 men on 27 February 1799. The privateer is since captured by the *Melpomene*, frigate and sent into Plymouth (refer list 3051 15-Jan). Arrived 2 March.	(A)
3058	5 Mar	*King William*, Bent from Africa to the West Indes is captured off Martinico and carried into Guadeloupe.	
3060	26 Mar	*Bridget*, Trefall from Africa and two vessels from London are captured to the Windward of Barbados by *L'Insurgante*, French frigate of 40 guns and 400 men and carried into Guadeloupe 14 January 1799.	(B)
3060	29 Mar	*L'Insurgante*, French frigate, is captured in the West Indies by the *Constellation*, American frigate and arrived into St. Kitts 12 February after an action of one hour and a half in which the former had 75 killed and wounded; the latter one killed and three wounded.	
3062	5 Apr	*Henry*, Cusack from Africa to the West Indes is captured near the Bahamas by a Spanish Packet.	(C)
3073	11 Jun	*Prince*, Halston from Liverpool to Africa is put into Milford haven in distress	
3093	23 Aug	*Mary*, Estill for Africa has been on shore in Portsmouth harbour and got off with loss of three anchors and cables	(D)
3097	6 Sept	*Lord Thurlow*, no captain named, for Africa has been on shore at Liverpool	
4000	17 Sept	*Mary*, Bonsal from Jamaica to Liverpool is put back leaky	(E)
4008	22 Oct	*Augusta*, Carron from Liverpool to Africa is taken by the *Grand Decide*, privateer of 20 guns, after an engagement of one hour and carried into Bordeaux	
4009	25 Oct	*L'Esperance* of Bordeaux from Senegal with gum, ivory and gold dust, is taken by *Cerberus*, frigate and arrived at Cork	
4012	5 Nov	*Friendship*, Stewart from Jamaica is on shore at Liverpool but is expected to be got off	(F)
4014	15 Nov	*Ellis*, Souter from Liverpool to Africa is stranded in Bootle Bay	(G)
4015	22 Nov	*Astrea*, Ireland from Liverpool to Africa is taken by the *Scipio*, French privateer on 8th inst., retaken on 10th by *La Nymph*, frigate and brought into Plymouth. Arrival 18th November	
4016	26 Nov	A French squadron consisting of *La Concord* of 44 guns, *Le Franchise* of 36 guns and *Medea*, corvette were at the Isle de Los on the Windward Coast of Africa early in September; they had made several captures and were proceeding down the coast.	
4017	3 Dec	*Henry*, Frodsham from Liverpool to Africa has put into Meranham in distress and condemned there.	
4017	6 Dec	*Cecelia*, Roach from Jamaica to Liverpool is lost on he Hogsties, people saved and arrived at New Providence	(H)
4019	24 Dec	*Governor Milne*, Neal from London to Africa got on shore on the Last Sand, and deserted by crew, since which the Margate boats have got her off and carried into Whitstable (J)	

From the Movement Table a second table describing the ships was formulated by cross-referring to Lloyd's Underwriters Register 1800. This table is in four sections

Part 1 Where the tables are completely aligned. Captain's names are mentioned where there is more than one vessel with the same name.

Part 2 Where the captain's name is completely different

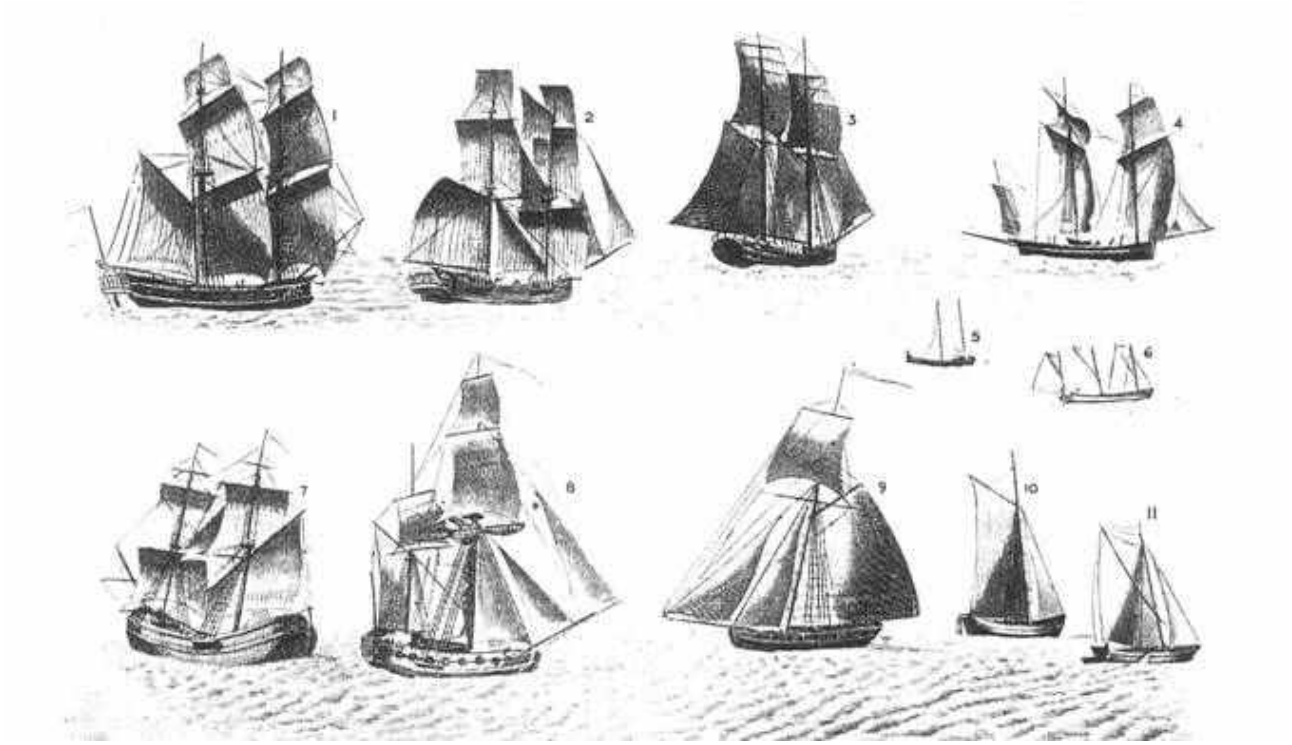
Part 3 This section shows vessels in register that don't appear in the Movement table (initially bound for Africa)

Part 4 Remainder of the Movement table that were not found in the Underwriter's Register, with given captain's name.

Page 1 of Table of Details of Ships Used on the Triangular Route
Britain—West Africa—Caribbean

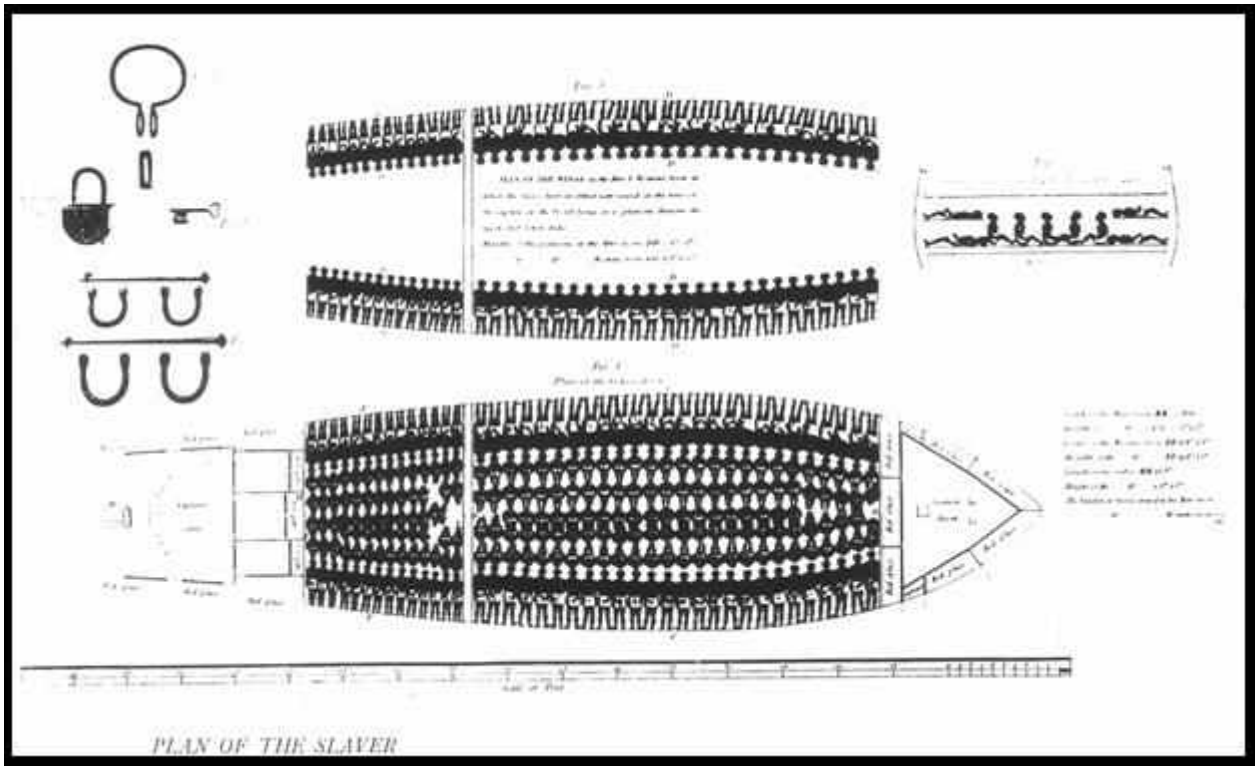
Part 1

Name	Type	Build	Alt. spellings	Tonnage	Decks	Year built	Location	Draught (ft)	Wood	Armament	Owner Co	Registered Port
Acasta	Ship	Sh. With Cu		267	2	1800	Dutch	14			J Shaw	Liverpool
Active	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Haywood	273	2	1781	Chester	15			G Case & Co	Liverpool
Active	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Arrindell	156	2	1799	Bristol	14		14 x 9 p	Anderson	Bristol
Adriana	Ship	Sh. With Cu		280	2	1792	Philadelphia	16	Pitch pine	16 x 9 p, 2 x 18 c	Earle & Co	Liverpool
Adventure	Snow	Sh. Cu over boards	Warren	184	2	1782	America	12			Wright & Co	Liverpool
Adventure	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Bernard	347	2	None	French	16			R Gibb	Liverpool
Adventure	Ship	Sh. Cu over boards	Meckham	160	2	None	Spanish captured	12			Thrkmrtn	London
Africa	Ship	Sh. Cu over boards	Atkins	293	2	None	Spanish captured	14		2 x 6 p, 16 x 9 NC	Calvert & Co	London
Africa	Ship	Sh. Cu & iron bolts	Smerdon	200	2	None	French	13			Twemlow	Liverpool
Agreeable	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Siddons	198	2	1786	Liverpool	14		16 x 6 p	T Hind	Liverpool
Agreeable	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Scott	223	2	None	Bermuda	13	Pitch pine	20 x 6 p	Barton & Co	Liverpool
Alert	Ship	Sh. With Cu		223	2	1774	Bermuda	14		10 x 4 p	C Anderson	Bristol
Alexander	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Threfall	327	2	1798	French	15			Tetherton	Liverpool
Alexander	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Preston	294	2	1789	Nova Scotia	16		16 x 6 p, 3 p	Preston & Co	Bristol
Allison	Ship	Sh. Cu over boards	Topping	259	2	1776	French	14		20 x 6 p	Earle & Co	Bristol
Amacree	Ship	Sh. With Cu		229	2	1788	Liverpool	12		16 x 6 p	Harper & Co	Liverpool
Andersons	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Morley	273	2	1798	Poole	14		18 guns	Anderson	London
Angola	Ship	Sh. With Cu		180	2	1799	Lancaster	11		14 x 6 p	Ireland & Co	Lancaster
Ann	Ship	Sheathed	Lincoln	359	Single	1778	Whitby	17		6 x 4 p	Harrison	Liverpool
Ann	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Lee	226	2	1792	Chester	15		20 x 6 p	Timperon	Liverpool
Annabella	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Cubbin	212	2	1798	Liverpool	13			Hodgson	Liverpool
Annabella	Sloop	Sh. Cu & iron bolts	Gursner	54	2	1798	French	10			M Cullen	Liverpool
Annan	Ship	Sh. Cu & iron bolts	Davison	196	2	None	French	13		16 x 6 p	Nealson & Co	Liverpool
Ann Phillips	Ship	Sh. With Cu	*Ann & Phillipps*	144	2	1792	Liverpool	13		14 x 6 p	Neil(a)lson & Co	Liverpool
Antelope	Ship	Sh. Cu over boards	Fennan	215	2	1792	Batavia	12	Teak		Hueston	London
Arthur Howe	Ship	Sh. With Cu		188	2	1781	Philadelphia	13		12 x 6 p	G Case & Co	Liverpool
Atlanta	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Reddy	332	2	1799	Bermuda	16	Cedar	18 x 6 p	Alkins & Co	London
Aurora	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Bowen	213	2	1775	Piscat	14		18 x 6 p	J & T Parr & Co	Liverpool
Aurora	Ship	Sh. With Cu		266	2	1779	Philadelphia	15		18 x 9 p	A Hughan	London
Bacchus	Ship	Sh. With Cu		225	2	1775	Bristol	15		20 x 9 p	Weston & Co	Bristol
Backhouse	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Harding	195	2	1785	Chester	13		14 x 6 p	J Mills	London
Backhouse	Ship	Sh. With Cu	Harvey	168	2	1798	Dartmouth	14			J Trlstn & Co (Tarleton)	Liverpool
Beaver	Ship	Sh. With Cu		262	2	1796	Liverpool	14			Molyneux	Liverpool
Benjamin	Ship	Sheathed		136	2	None	America	11		14 x 6 p	Henderson	Liverpool



Some types of vessels with two masts used in about 1800, taken from 'Elements and Practice of Rigging and Seamanship Vol 1' by Steel, 1794 courtesy of the National Maritime Museum

1) Snow 2) Brig 3) Schooner 4) Lugger
9) Cutter



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PHILATELIC COVERS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

PROVIDERS IN THE EMPIRE PERIOD, (VICTORIA, EDWARD VII AND GEORGE V)

BY ERIC BATESON

I have classified providers into four types:

- Typical
- Incidental
- Personal
- Accidental

TYPICAL PROVIDERS

These also fall into four groups

- I The forerunners
- II The period before the Great War of 1914
- III The period after the start of the Great War
- IV The whole of the Empire Period

I THE FORERUNNERS

These providers were general merchants and any philatelic activity including the production of covers was only part of their commercial activity. The following names are well known and their covers displayed stamps of Queen Victoria:

- Booker Bros., Dry Goods Store, George Town. Provisional and official stamps of B Guiana.
- Gunter Bros., Solicitors, Kingston, Fiscal stamps of Jamaica (Figure 1),
- MacKenzie Bros., Clothiers and Outfitters of George Town, similar stamps to those of the Booker Bros. (Figure 2).
- Marrash & Co., General Stores Kingston, Surcharged postal stamps of the 1882 issue of Grenada.

The activities of other early providers included the bisected stamps of Queen Victoria.

- Aikman and Wolffson both of Belize produced many philatelic covers with a single bisected stamp and often with other non-bisected stamps of Br.Honduras.
- Harriman's covers usually only had a single bisected stamp of Trinidad (Figure 3) and were always addressed to Carl Bros., Wharf St., Port of Spain.
- Other covers with a single bisected stamp often inscribed 'circular', 'bookpost' or 'with circular' are probably philatelically inspired and are found addressed to Cascaden, Knight, Matson or Rawle of Dominica, Garraway of St. Lucia and Pearce of St. Kitts. They could have been vendors acting as local agents for overseas stamp firms.
- Covers bearing more than one bisected stamp are usually without exception philatelic (Figure 4)

There is a further group of providers of Dominica, Boyd, Cassell and Joseph. They were probably vendors who produced philatelic covers bearing the trio of one penny surcharged stamps of 1902 of the Leeward Islands.

II THE PERIOD BEFORE THE GREAT WAR OF 1914

These providers ordered stamps from post offices around the world and also bought up stocks of withdrawn Colonial stamps from the Crown Agents in London and subsequently sent them to the corresponding postal administrations to have them postmarked on self-addressed covers.

There are a few who were only productive in the later years of Queen Victoria and Edward VII. Four examples deserve special attention:

- Burger and Co., New York who used small but boldly printed envelopes,
- Jackson, Birmingham, printed or hand addressed covers of various sizes
- Zissler, London, small envelopes addressed in black ink using a broad nibbed pen (Figure 5).
- The fourth provider was Calif & Co., Sussex, responsible for hand written covers but only ever featured various combinations of the Inland Revenue stamps of Br. Guiana (Figure 6)

However, the majority were from continental Europe nearly all with printed self-addressed envelopes (Figure 7), which displayed sets, part sets, or high value definitive issues or sets of

commemorative stamps. Kiderlen of Ulm (Figure 8) and Kinze of Koetzschenbroda (Figure 9) were by far the most prolific. Some of Kiderlen's covers were atypical being hand written. With the exception of those from Switzerland they appear to have ceased production at the start of the Great War.

There are many others from the following countries: Fenny, Lajos, Rix, Richter, Stein, Wismar (Austria-Hungary), Anthroine (Belgium), Cliquet, D'Aubrey (France), Bickel, Born, Durre, Forally, von Francois, Herbst, Kalz, Katz, Metz, Naumann, Notte, Pfaff, Thurm, Voigt, Zander (Germany), Berdoz, Conus, Doebell, Ellenberger, Meyer, Reinhard, Rufener (Switzerland).

Roessler of New York was an exception. He produced printed self-addressed covers bearing different revenue stamps of the 1879-1888 issue of Dominica. However, he did not send them for franking until after 1910 (Figure 10),

III THE PERIOD AFTER THE GREAT WAR

These were quite different from the pre-war providers. Essentially, none were from continental Europe, and were fewer in number. The most prolific was the Reverend Iremonger of Bristol who was a collector as well as a dealer [2]. On the whole his covers were not really typical because he was inclined to spread sets of stamps over several smaller rather than one large envelope. His name and address were applied to all his covers using a rubber stamp but with the word 'England' being added always in the identical style of hand writing (Figure 11).

Covers produced by other providers in this period are:

- Sir Charles Belcher. Sets of the pictorial definitive stamps of George V sent to him poste-restante on the island of their origin
- Miss Doorly, Government House, St. Lucia. Definitive and commemorative sets of stamps of George V
- Hess, Colonial Surgeon. Bahamas' First flight covers with commemorative and special delivery stamps from Canada and the USA
- Lea, Manchester. Pictorial definitive stamps of George V
- Marsh, Bristol. High values on covers addressed by a rubber stamp
- M'Michael, Scotland. Printed self addressed covers
- Sibberling, Isle of Wight. Single high value stamps (Figure 12)

This period includes the war tax issues. Well known providers are:

- Ewen's Colonial Stamps Market, characteristic hand writing
- The Sheriff of Southampton, hand written covers in the same style (Figure 13)
- SG Kimber also of Southampton with his name and address applied by a rubber stamp

There is a lesser known group of providers including Clarke (St. Lucia), Galbraith (New York), Herbert (New York) and Littlepaige (Port of Spain) responsible for many covers with war tax stamps with a block of four but often with an additional pair and a single identical stamp: of the same value (Figure 14).

IV THE WHOLE OF THE EMPIRE PERIOD

Wilson [3], a dealer, was the most productive of all the providers of philatelic covers bearing West Indian stamps. His covers are found as early as 1904 (Figure 15) and were seen continuously through the reigns of Edward VII and George V. The majority had neatly typed addresses, sometimes hand written and occasionally printed envelopes. Typically they bear part sets or single stamps. Complete sets are, like Iremonger, spread over several envelopes. Less prolific providers are Herbert Ewen (Figure 16) also a provider of war tax issues on cover, Myerscough of the UK and the Reverend Meister and Tittman of the USA.

There are also a few providers in this period who specialised producing covers featuring the same stamp. A few examples are: Buckley, Roseau, Dominica – the misprinted halfpenny stamps (SG43a) and (SG43b) of the Virgin Islands (Figure 17); Griffiths, School Inspector, St. Vincent – The 5s Peace and Justice (SG53 or 53b).; Round, Stourbridge, UK – Caravelle issues of Bermuda posted on remote islands in the colony; Rutty, philatelic agent, Cayman Brac – The 5s stamp of the 1926 issue of George V.

INCIDENTAL PROVIDERS

Their covers are the result of correspondence between philatelic dealers and colonial post offices to purchase stamps rather than deliberately create philatelic covers. Subsequently they were accumulated by the providers and eventually released onto the philatelic market. These covers were handwritten on self-addressed envelopes and usually bear only one or two stamps. The most frequently encountered name is Walter Husbands who was not a dealer but was the Secretary of the Victoria Philatelic Society of Br. Guiana. Covers (Figure 18) bearing his name are seen from about the 1890s through to 1935. These incidental covers were presumably the result of inter-philatelic correspondence and like those of the philatelic dealers were subsequently released onto the market. There are also vendors in the West Indies who supplied philatelic material on behalf of colonial post offices to commercial providers (Figure 19).

Three fairly well known incidental providers whose covers featured only Victorian stamps from St. Vincent, Tobago and the Turks islands are Hechler of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mussen of the UK. The Winch Bros of Colchester who were art dealers and general importers were responsible for incidental philatelic covers from all of the colonies.

A later group of incidental providers are:

> Huber, Hussman Stamp Co., Macfarlane, The Reverend Meister, Montgomery Ward (who were also general importers), New England Stamp Co, Nicolitech, The Reverend Pastor (Figure 20), Prieth, Reinhardt, Rouch, Tittman, Toledo Stamp Co., and Vaughn of the USA, Lennards, Marshall and a general merchant, Myerscough of the UK., and Bairstow and Robins of South Africa.

PERSONAL PROVIDERS

These are collectors who made their own philatelic covers or had covers sent from friends or relatives who were overseas [4]. Their personal nature may be suggested by the name of the recipient being unlikely to be that of a known stamp dealer. The number of cover/covers bearing the same name and address may be a one only event or the effort of a collector, producing his own covers over a significant period of time. Titles including doctor, surgeon, professor (Figure 21) suggest that the covers were the result of personal providers. The title Reverend, e.g. Iremonger, Meister, Pastor, imply a commercial origin. Covers addressed to ladies are usually personal e.g. Lady Tew and Miss Loquan (Figure 22) but those bearing the name Iris Buckland of Canada and Mrs. Deakin of Bromsgrove are more likely to be incidental than personal providers.

ACCIDENTAL PROVIDERS

These were not providers in the true sense but were responsible for envelopes bearing stamps resulting from non-philatelic personal or commercial correspondence which only as a result of the interesting nature or value of the stamps became collectable philatelic covers. Therefore it is not the provider but philatelists who decide these covers are collectable. They are also often of postal history significance and this is where philatelic and postal history covers overlap.

Some of the commentaries on covers in the Golden Jubilee sale of the BWISC of 2004 are of help in defining covers originating from accidental providers. I quote the comment [5] on lot 34 of an 1881 cover with a St. Christopher stamp: 'It was not until some fifty years after this dainty cover was sent that the significance of retaining stamps on their envelopes began to be widely appreciated by collectors' and the commentary continues with 'the preservation of intact covers has often depended upon the retention of commercial archives or the finding of a very occasional treasure hoard'. Although not as rare as the stamp on the cover of lot 34 in the Jubilee sale, (Figure 23) is a good example of a cover which has only become philatelic by preservation and therefore by accident.

Another source of covers resulting from correspondence by accidental providers are those retained from previous correspondence. I again quote from the 2004 Jubilee sale lot 9, an 1871 Bermuda cover, the commentary states 'This cover derives from the Gray correspondence whose survival has contributed much character and variety to the BWI in the late 19th century' [6]. This is illustrated by a pair of matching covers from correspondence from Trinidad to a Miss Wait of North Shields (Figure 24).

I have attempted to mention those providers who are most important. The name and address on their covers whether printed, typed or hand written are, like fingerprints, unique to each provider and even when partially obliterated, the name can often be identified.

References

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3. British Philatelic Trust. Personal communication, 2004.
4. Philangles. Auction sale #187, Lot 240, 20/12/04.
5. & 6. BWISC, Golden Jubilee Sale, lots 9 and 34, 31/10/04.

Acknowledgement

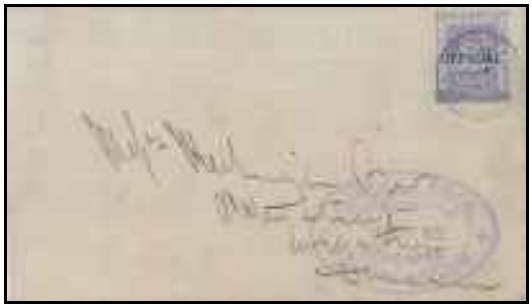
I wish to thank my wife, Winifred, for her considerable help in the preparation of this article.

Figure 1



'Gunter' cover. 1893, usual handwritten address to himself in Kingston, with Jamaica 1s fiscal (SG F7).

Figure 2



'Mackenzie Bros.' cover, 1882, stamp address, Clothiers & Outfitters with B. Guiana official, 24c pale violet (SG155).

Figure 3



'Harriman' cover, 1884, addressed by hand to Carl Bros., Wharf St., Port of Spain, with Britannia bisect (SG 105a).

Figure 4



'Rawle' cover, 1901, usual handwriting to Dominica with various St. Christopher stamps, including 1d bisect (SG 23), one with inverted overprint (SG 23b).

Figure 5



'Zissler' cover, 1911, with very characteristic handwriting to London with Peace and Justice series of St. Vincent.

Figure 6



'Calif & Co.' cover, 1990, usual handwriting to Sussex, with Br Guiana revenue stamps between SG 172 and 185.

Figure 7



'Metz' cover 1903. The product of a typical provider using a printed envelope to himself, Nuremberg with the Bahamas, Staircase, CCA set.

Figure 8



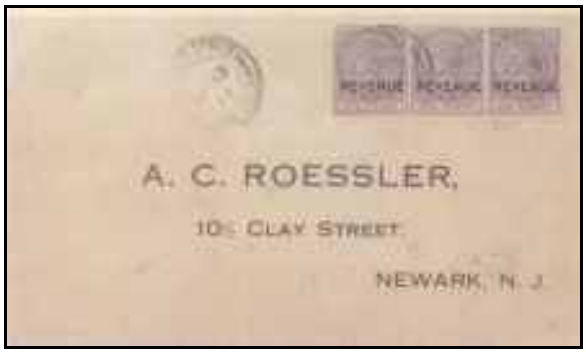
'Kiderlen' cover, 1895, typical printed envelope to himself, Ulm a/D.with a trio of Barbados Q Victoria stamps, 3d reddish purple (SG 96), rare on cover.

Figure 9



'Kinze' cover, 1906, typical but unusual printed in red to himself, Koetzschenbroda, with Leeward Islands Sexagenary 1s (SG 15)

Figure 10



'Roessler' cover, printed as always, with a strip of three of the 1d QV revenue stamp of Dominica (SG R4) posted in 1913, 31 years after date of issue, to himself in Newark.

Figure 11



'Iremonger' cover, 1932, showing the usual combination of rubber stamped address in red and 'England' in the distinctive handwriting, to himself in Bristol. The stamp is the 3s Grenada, George V MSCA issue (SG 132).

Figure 12



'Sibberling' cover, 1936, characteristic handwriting to the Isle of Wight with Bermuda 10s Key Type, MSCA, green and red/deep emerald (SG 92d).

Figure 13



'Sheriff of Southampton' cover, 1918, with usual handwritten address and with Dominica war tax stamps (SG 55-57).

Figure 14



'Galbraith' cover, 1919, hand written with one of the characteristic arrangements of the 3d purple/buff yellow war tax stamps of the Virgin Islands, with inv. wmk (SG 79b) to his address in New York.

Figure 15



'Wilson' cover, 1903, hand written rather than typed , bearing three Q Victoria adhesives (SG 13, 20 and 22) of Dominica to his address in Birmingham

Figure 16



'Ewen's Stamp Market', 1904 cover with characteristic handwriting to himself in London with the Device set of Montserrat, MCCA, 2d to 1s (SG between 24 and 29).

Figure 17



A contrived cover, 1904, with the two halfpenny errors of the 1899 issue of the BVI (SG 43a and 43b) sent by George Buckley, presumably a vendor, to himself in Dominica.

Figure 18



A 1932 cover addressed to W.A. Husbands, Secretary of the Victoria Philatelic Society of B. Guiana, with the George V, 2s MSCA (SG130). An incidental rather than a typical philatelic cover.

Figure 19



A letter enclosed in a commercial cover to Robins of Kimberly, Rhodesia instructing him to order philatelic material from one of the local stamp Vendors in Basseterre and not from the postmasters of St. Kitts or Nevis.

Figure 20



A 'Reverend Pastor', cover, 1917, addressed to himself at St. Francis Church, Aberdeen, USA, with St. Lucia Edward VII, MCCA, ½d and 6d (SG 65 and 72ab). This is a good example of an incidental philatelic cover.

Figure 21



An 1899 cover, probably personal with the B Guiana set CCA (SG 170-174) to a professor in New York.

Figure 22



A First Day Cover, 01/02/35 with the perf 12 pictorial set of Trinidad (SG230-236) to a Miss Loquan of Georgetown, Demerara, which is probably personal philatelic.

Figure 23



An 1871 cover, with various ship stamps of B Guiana, (SG 87, 90, 93x2 and 95x2) per French Steamer to Thomas Aitkin, Trinidad, obviously an accidental philatelic cover.

Figure 24



Two matching covers from Trinidad via steamer to Mrs. Isabella Wait, North Shields, UK.
The upper, 1876, features the 1s chrome yellow (SG74) and the lower, 1879, 6d deep yellow green pl 4 (SG 77a).
This is an accidental philatelic cover presumably from an old correspondence.

Figure 25



A 1905 cover with the Cayman Islands CCA set of Edward VII (SG3-7) with the name and address obliterated but the provider 'Zissler' can still be identified.

MEMBERS' WANTS

Item ref	Description	Contact Details
JH001 26 June 2006	**British Guiana Embossed Envelopes** Townsend & Howe reference T&H 5 & 5A – 1894 Two cents in black with overprinted two cents in red with or without stop **but only used** T&H 7 – 1935 2 cents Brown – MINT T&H 8 – 1935 3 cents carmine – USED T&H 9 – 1938 2 cents slate-violet – USED T&H 10 – 1952 4 cents grey-black USED &/or Specimen T&H 11 – 1955 4 cents bluish violet in shades USED &/or specimen	James Hartley jamesrhartley@btinternet.com

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GRENADA

CURIOS FROM MY COLLECTION **BY CHARLES FREELAND**

When I acquired the two stamps with the vignette printed twice illustrated in Figures 1 and 4 from a small postal auction, I was suspicious of their origin and fully expected them to be the first of a clutch of dubious material. However, that was fifteen years ago and I have seen nothing similar from Grenada or any other country. The 1936 issue was printed by Waterlow, and the die proofs ex the Waterlow archives for the same two stamps (Figures 2/3/5/6) confirm that a second 'pass' of the vignette plate would have been a possibility.

Unless others with more experience can cast doubt on these products, I am now if the opinion that they may be genuine double impressions of the vignette, probably 'liberated' from the printers waste. Maybe of not much more than curiosity value, but indisputably spectacular.

(Pictures at 150%)

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



WASHINGTON 2006 BY JOHN SEIDL

Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition is history but from at least my frame of reference it was a huge success. The event was held from 27 May through 3 June at the new Washington DC Convention Center. Attendance has been estimated at 85,000 over the eight days of Washington 2006. The entry click count to the exhibit floor, including re-entries, totalled 226,817 for the entire show.

The show was very busy, especially for the retail oriented booths, which I believe bodes very well for the hobby. It was nice to see a cross section of show visitors, with many young people in attendance (and showing a great interest in philately). Young and middle aged mixed with those of retirement age and visited in mass – a true force for the future of the philately.

Over $200 million worth of philatelic items were on display and for sale on the show floor. There were several new issue ceremonies from countries around the world. Two hundred stamp vendors from 15 countries and dozens of postal administrations from around the world, selling current issues, made trying to visit them all almost impossible, even over the course of several days.

The ASDA Youth activities were unprecedented in support and youth attendance was a hallmark of the show. The often crowded United States Postal Service area and its philatelic emissions were strongly supported by the public and dealers.

Perhaps my favourite souvenir from the show is the Washington 2006 Catalogue – a 357 page book worth owning in its own right. Remaining copies may soon be available for sale on the APS web site www.stamps.org

Eight days of philatelic adventuring – the event was organized by Washington Philatelic Exhibition, Inc. under the auspices of the American Philatelic Society with support from the American Stamp Dealers Association and the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie.

There were 3,800 fames (more than 60,000 pages!) of competitive exhibits by collectors from around the world and a 500-frame 'Court of Honour,' including the world's rarest philatelic items.

Several major firms hosted live auctions during the event including:

- Matthew Bennett Inc., Baltimore, MD
- H.R. Harmer, Inc., New York, NY
- Greg Manning Auctions, West Caldwell, NJ
- Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, San Francisco, CA
- Spink, London, England

Each auction seemed better than the last – and some great rarities including some very nice Barbados material in the Schuyler Rumsey auction changed hands.

63 philatelic society booths were also available to visitors – ranging from general interest like the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors to the most specialized Wreck and Crash Mail Society. Our friends from the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group had a nice stand as well.

While I speak only for myself when I say I had a great time at the event the feedback I've gotten from others has been consistently positive. The event was well organized, the volunteers tireless and the assortment of philatelic treasure immense. I know a couple of dealers in Cayman postal history are glad I was there. You can learn more at www.washington-2006.org.

MEMBERS' WANTS

Item ref	Description	Contact Details
GK001 7 July 2006	I am looking for the following ST. LUCIA stamps on commercial cover: 1949 UPU 12c, SG 162 1951 New Const. 2c, SG 167 1958 BC Fed 12c, SG 187 1960 Stamp Centenary 16c, SG 192 I am happy to trade other St. Lucia or purchase	Guy Kilburn guykilburn@hotmail.com

Stanley Gibbons

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BCPSG AT WASHINGTON 2006 BY DUANE LARSON (SECRETARY BCPSG)

The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group showed up in force for the recent Washington 2006 show held 27 May to 3 June. On the first Saturday morning of the show, an Executive Committee meeting garnered over 20 members and the Annual General Meeting saw over 40 members attending. Tim Anderson gave an interesting talk on West Indies early letters and merchant mail. Bidding was brisk at the Auction following the meeting.

At the show, our club table was constantly manned by volunteer members. 14 new members were signed up during the 8 day show and 57 members signed in at the booth.

Members exhibiting West Indies material at Washington 2006 included:

• Federico Borromeo	Nevis (A most difficult country to collect)	Large Vermeil
• Darryl Fuller	Leeward Islands Postal Stationery	Gold
• Richard Maisel	Cayman Islands, 1889-1920	Large Gold
• Ian Matheson	British Honduras 1767-1936	Gold
• David (Dingle) Smith	Postal Stationery of Jamaica	Gold
• Reuben Ramkissoon	Tobago 1772-1913	Large Vermeil
	Postage Stamp for a Day: The Trinidad World War I Red Cross Label (Study)	Silver Bronze

Several BCPSG Awards were given out at the Show, including:

• The Addis Award for lifetime achievement in philatelic writing and research	Tim Tweddell
• The Cooley Award for lifetime service to the BCPSG	Michel Forand
• The Durnin Award for the best article to appear in the 2005 BCPSG Journal	Richard Maisel
• The Cameron Trophy for the best exhibit of British Caribbean material at the AGM venue: Nevis (Note: Previous winners of the Cameron Trophy are ineligible)	Federico Borromeo

It was nice to see so many members of both the BCPSG and the BWISC participating in this world class exhibition.

BWISC PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM DAVID DRUETT AT PENNYMEAD AUCTIONS.

Author	Title	Price (Member's discount)
Toeg EV	Dominica Postal History, Stamps, Stationery to 1935	£25
Toeg EV	Leeward Islands Adhesive Fees Stamps	£10
Deakin HF	Advanced Barbados Philately	£13 (£11)
Jarvis & Sutcliffe	Jamaica Encyclopaedia Volumes 1, 6 & 9	Various
Oliver MN	The Leeward Islands. Notes for Philatelists	£53 (£8)
Rego MR	Steamship Lines to the Caribbean: Volume 1	£36 (£4)
Dickinson T	British Guiana Picture Postcards	£28 (£3)
Jessop S	Bermuda Civil Censorship in World War I	£15 (£2)
Wike RG	Airmails of Trinidad and Tobago	£25
Borromeo F	The Philately of Nevis	£13 (£11)

NEVIS

FIRST ISSUE – 1861 OR 1862? BY FEDERICO BORROMEO

Previous students have assumed that the date of issue of the first Nevis stamps at the local Post Office was June 1861. Why, then, was the envelope to St. Kitts illustrated on the front cover and dated 27 January 1862 handstamped with the Nevis Crowned Circle used to denote prepayment if stamps were already available in the Island? Recent research in the National Archives has shed light on that problem. At the Public Record Office at Kew I went through a number of files[1], and although it is surprising how little attention was given to the carriage of mail, they revealed new information concerning the first Nevis stamps which I believe definitively establishes the date of their issue at the Post Office.

A statement[2] concerning the conveyance of mail to St. Kitts on Sundays contains important information, although not related with the conveyance, confirming that stamps were foreseen in 1861:

> *Nevis – A meeting of the Legislative Council held on Wednesday the 9th of October 1861. Presents: George Webbe, Walter Maynard, George Webbe Daniell, S. H. Pemberton, George Sam Wattley. The Honourable Thomas Huggins came in and took his seat.*
>
> *The Honourable Walter Maynard lays before the Board the following Despatch from President Sir Arthur Rumbolt Bart:*
>
> *(omissis) ... The President is most desiderous to meet the wishes of the other Branches of the Legislature he considers it therefore to be his duty to submit the accompanying statement showing the approximate state of finances for the current year. He feels assured that both Houses will by this perceive that the liquidation of the account must be deferred for a while then being at present no founds actually available for such a purpose. (omissis). With a balance in hand for £636.13.1/2 and estimates incomes for £1000, for a total of £1636.13.1/2 are shown unavoidable expense for £1912.3.1 1/2. Besides this there were 'Debts accrued under Mr. Musgrave administration unprovided for: Postage Stamps for £122, Registration Books £78 and the sum for Prince Alfred entertainment £250, totalling £450.*

This document confirms that postage stamps were ordered during the tenure of Mr. Musgrave[3], who was temporary Administrator of Nevis from October 1860 until April 1861. However at the end of 1861 there was no money to pay the stamps ordered from Nissen and Parker. In another statement, unfortunately undated but written in 1863, headed 'Public Debt' we can read: '(omissis)

> ... *6 – At the commencement of 1862 the Colony had provided for large demand which had been incurred during my absence on leave, under the temporary administration of W. Musgrave. A debt of £286 in excess of the original grant of £250 made for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred had to be liquidated. Costly Books for Registrations, and unnecessary expensive Postage Stamps had been ordered and had to be paid for, making in all the sum of nearly £500* [4].

In actual fact the Island Government suffered financial problems because funds were diverted from more important tasks, such as roads, to "… *obligations to English Tradesmen, the payment of which could not be delayed a single day…* ". One of the tradesmen were Nissen and Parker who were finally to receive payment for their stamps in the period January to March 1863.

[1] In particular the Blue Books of the years from 1858 till 1869, and the files concerning 'Correspondence' of the Colony.

[2] (CO 186/22) (1860/82). Message from Assembly (*omissis*). Council Chamber, 1st October 1861, message from Sir Arthur Rumbolt Bart.

[3] Musgrave, Sir Anthony (1828-1888), colonial administrator, son of Antonio Musgrave MD, of the island of Antigua. He acted as private secretary to Mr. Mackenzie when governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands in 1850-51. In the latter year he entered as a student at the Inner Temple, but was never called to the bar. He was appointed treasury accountant at Antigua in 1852, and colonial secretary there in 1854, temporary administrator at Nevis and later at St. Vincent from April 1861.

[4] (CO 1841/11) (1863).

In August 1863 a long letter was sent to Antigua reporting on the financial state of the Colony:

24 August 1863

Sir [5]*,*

*In my despatch N° 63 of July 6th. I had the honor to in form your Excellency that I should furnish a Report in explanation of the causes in detail, by which I felt myself constrained to expend a part of the 'Road Fund' of this island, in liquidation of the heavy demands on our Treasury: to satisfy which the General Revenue at the time referred to was insufficient. … (*omissis*)*

*1 – (*omissis*)*

2 – The object that I chiefly have in view is respectfully to solicit your Excellency's' attention to the supernumerary items of expenditure paid during the first half of the present year, in excess of the ordinary and regular disbursements which form the normal outlay of the Colony

3 – In the account for the March Quarter I find the following extraordinary payments were made.

Residue of expenses incidental to the entertainment given in honor of Prince Albert £59.2.6, grant to H. E. Huggin's (in part) for his Edition of the Laws of Nevis £70.0.0, pier expenditure £193.6.0 and finally for Postage Stamps £122.12.0.

*(*omissis*) … so that by the end of the December Quarter we shall be, I trust, in a more prosperous condition in regard of our finances than this island enjoyed for many years.*

This letter, more or less in the same terms and with the same words, was also sent, dated 10 September, and signed by the Governor Stephen Hill, to the Duke of Newcastle [6].

Statements can be found in other files [7], from which is possible to sort out a lot of information, but unfortunately not an organic whole.

With regard to postal history I have extrapolated certain data which speak for themselves:

Acting Treasurer, from 1st January to 31st March 1863

Received: Postage stamps £18.12.2

The Public of NEVIS in Account with William Macphail

Paid: Expenditure Post Office Department £18.9.6

Expenditure for Postage Stamps, Dies to (Department ?) £122.12.0.

In the same files there is a '*Treasurers Account for the Quarter ended March 31 last*', dated 30 June 1863.

Expenses

for the Post Office £18.9.6

for stamps £122.12.0

Revenue:

for stamps £18.12.2

and also an 'Account with William Macphail acting Treasurer, from 31st March to 30 June 1863'

Expenses

for the Post Office Department £5.12.6

Revenue:

for stamps £4.13.0

[5] (CO 184/11) (1863),. N° 74, Government Office – Nevis, August 24 1863. L etter signed by George Webbe to His Excellency Colonel Hill C.B. Governor in Chief in Antigua.

[6] (CO 184/11) (1863), 9520 Nevis, Nevis N° 105, Leew ard Islands, Antigua 10th. September 1863. Handstamped 'Received 29 SEP 1863, in oval.

[7] *Ibidem*, Correspondence, Original – Secretary of State.

Finally the most important document, that can definitely throw light on the date on which the first Nevis stamps were issued is a 'Duplicate' of a long document reporting the subjects touched during a series of meetings held by the members of the Assembly, in different parts of the Island, and at different dates[8].

In the meeting held at Gingerland on 15 September 1863, we find:

*(*omissis*)*

Mr. Durpar called the attention of the Speaker to know whether the Administrative Committee had come to any definite conclusion, respecting his Resolution with regard to the Postage Stamps.

Mr. P. J. Huggins in his place as a Member of the Administrative Commission lain before the House the following statement.

That the Committee have carefully examined the quantity of Postage Stamps in the possession of the Treasurer and the amount of the expenditure of the same, beg to Report that on hand are of

1d.	*17.689*	*value*	*73*	*14*	*1*
4d.	*9.763*	*"*	*162*	*14*	*4*
6d.	*10.238*	*"*	*255*	*19*	*0*
1s.	*492*	*"*	*24*	*12*	*0*
			£516	*19*	*5*

That from the 19th July 1862 to 11th September 1863 there have been issued to the Post Master stamps to the amount of £116.15.0.

That there have been sold to private individuals for stamp Collectors abroad stamps to the amount of £39.7.9.

That our late President took away with him stamps of the value of £2.19.0 [in all] £676.1.2.

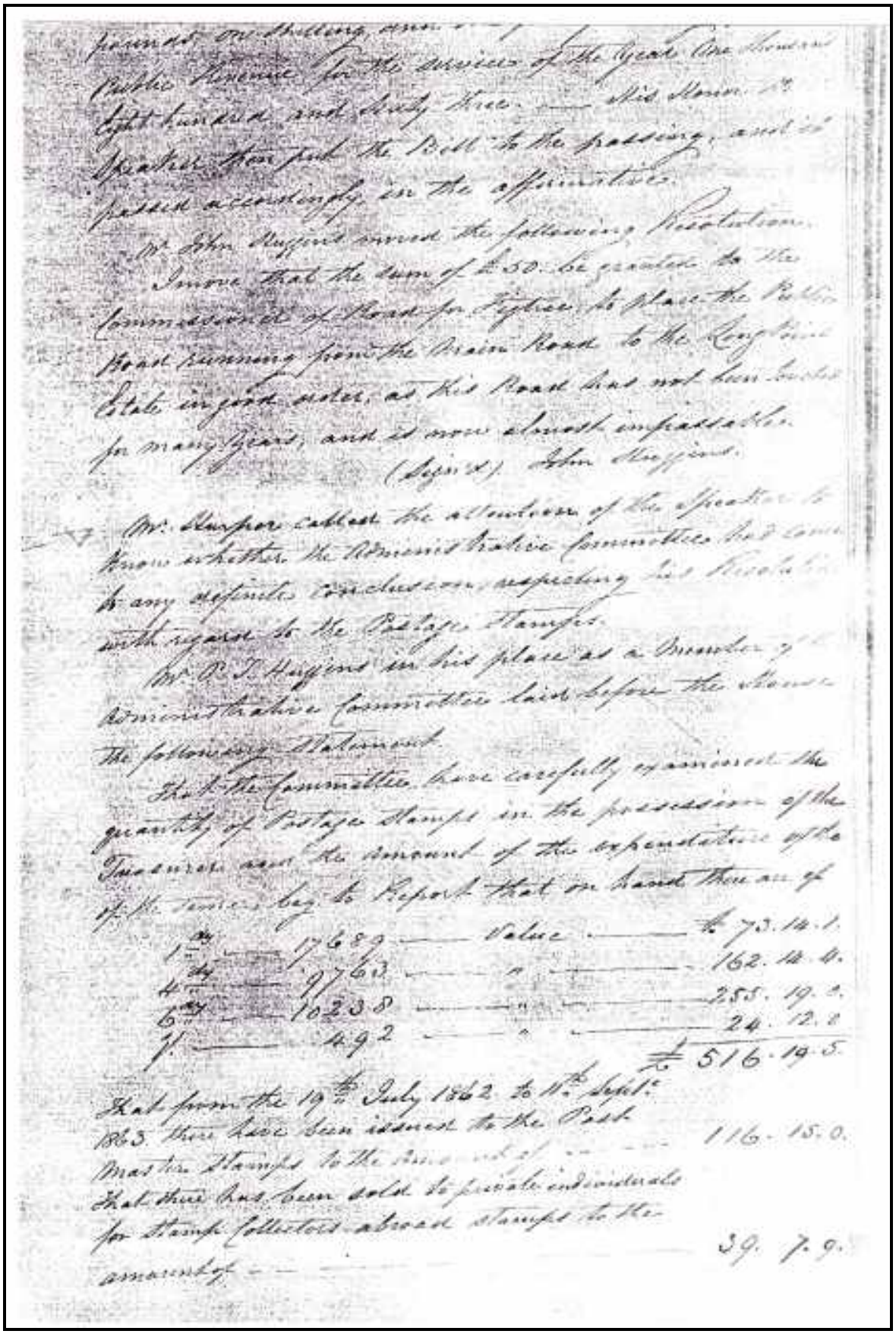
That the Committee could not arrive at the definite quantity sent from England when the stamps were first imported.

First of all it is interesting to point out that these figures confirm the quantities of stamps printed by Nissen and Parker and that the most used stamp was the 1s denomination. The figures concerning the stamps sold to collectors are also instructive.

But a few problems arise when we consider the figures.

Since the total value of stamps sent from London was £900 and the value of the stamps on hand £516.19.5., the difference of £383.0.7 should represent the value of the stamps in some way used. But the stamps sent to the Post office, sold to collectors or taken by the late President were worth only £59.1.9 so if the figures given are correct, stamps to the value of £224 are missing. This sum represents nearly one fourth of the original stock, i.e. exactly 1735 complete sets[9]. It is difficult to imagine what happened to such a large quantity: were they kept in a forgotten safe and used many years later, as the two covers with the 4d dull rose of the first printing used in May and August 1869 appear to suggest[10]? Or were they spoiled, stolen, or otherwise disposed of? This is hard to ascertain at the present time.

[8] *Ibidem.*
[9] The four denominations of the first Nevis stamps were 1d, 4d, 6d and 1s, giving a value for the set of 23 pence.
[10] A 4d with a new orange colour in a printing of 20,000 was invoiced on 11 December 1866.



Part of the original documents in which is stated ' … that from the 19 July 1862 to 11 September 1863 there have been issued to the Post Master stamps to the amount of £ 116. 15. 0.'

The figures can be tabulated as follows:

	printed	in hand [11]	balance	val. of stamps printed	val. of stamps in hand	balance
1d.	24000	17689	6311	100 00 00	73 14 01	26 05 11
4d	12000	9763	2237	200 00 00	162 14 04	37 05 08
6d.	12000	10238	1762	300 00 00	255 19 00	44 01 00
1s.	6000	492	5508	300 00 00	24 12 00	275 08 00
				£900 00 00	£516 19 05	£383 00 07

The stamps were ordered when Mr. Musgrave was in charge, from October 1860 until April. Most probably a London representative had been entrusted to find a printer to prepare the issue. However, the choice of the design, approving it, engraving, waiting for proofs, printing and so on takes time. Also we must consider that a letter, in those days, took more than two weeks to deliver and the same length of time for an answer to be received. In any case stamps were ready for shipment at the end of June 1861 but were never despatched because there was no money available to pay for them. Actually the sum of £122 was already in the budget on 9 October 1861. The invoice was settled during the first quarter of 1863, one and a half years later, and the sum paid was a little higher, exactly £122.12.0.

It is interesting to compare the sum for preparing the four printing plates containing 12 stamps, and then printing, gumming, perforating in all 54,000 stamps, with the Perkins Bacon estimate dated 28 February 1861, for the Antigua stamps[12].

Noteworthy also are the figures concerning sales to collectors, notwithstanding their importance for the postal historian. With a face value for the set of 23 pence, the total sales of £39.7.9 represent nearly 420 sets, a credible figure. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1868, after the issue of stamps in new colours (December 1867), the increase in the sales of stamps was exactly £40[13].

Among other information in the files, the quantities of stamps sold in the Island are particularly interesting:

1863

First four-month period £18.12.2, second £4.13.0, third £9.15.1 (total sales £33.0.3)

1864

Postage stamps sold, £22.9.0

1866

Post Office. Stamps sold £10.2.4.

Colony's share of Postage £8.1.3 [14]

1867

Post Office. Stamps sold £12.3.9

1868

Post Office. Stamps sold £53.17.0

[11] At the date of 15 September 1863.

[12] De Worms P., *Perkins Bacon Records,* 2 Vols, Royal Philatelic Society, London 1953, vol. 1, p. 503. "… the cost of Postage plates of 240 or 120 each for the island of Antigua, together with that of paper, printing, gumming & perforating per 1000 labels, we beg to say that our charge for preparing drawing & engraving a flat die, then hardening & transferring to a steel roller, hardening that, & engraving a steel plate, containing 240 1d Postage stamps would be £80 or if the plate were for 120 £65 (omissis). For paper, printing, gumming & perforating sheets of 240 stamps each for thousand label 1s."

[13] Compare Post Office Receipts of 1867 being £12. 3. 9. and of 1868 being £ 53. 17. 0.

[14] (C0 187 40), Blue Book for 1866. p. 20 – Under (title) 'Net Revenue and Expenditure': Post Office'.

The increase in value sold between 1867 and 1868, £40, most probably derives from the stamps printed with new colours on December 1866, and sold to collectors.

But when and how was the traditional issue date established? The year 1861, without indication of the month, has been always considered the date of the first issue, as Bacon also stated in his book[15]. Later information concerning the month, the year (confirmed as 1861) and the number of stamps printed, was given by Tilleard in 1911[16]:

> "*(*omissis*) … the notes to the first issue contained particulars of the first consignment of stamps to the colony on 28th of June 1861, with the number of sheets sent out. This information is new, and completes the history of the stamps, as it is understood that there were no further supplies until 1866 …".*

Many years later in 1932, Bacon wrote an article on Nevis stamps[17]. The most important parts of the article as follow:

> *"(*omissis*) … I believe the last occasion of a display of the stamps of Nevis before the Society, prior to that by Mr. Bernhard, was one made by the late M. J. A. Tilleard of the collection of His Majesty the King at a meeting held on April 20th 1911. I have searched future numbers of our journal without finding any reference to the new information on the stamps Mr. Tilleard gave at the meeting and it seems no further notes thereon were published. But the information he furnished of the numbers printed of the stamps of the first issue, I am glad to be able to report, has not been lost. Some years ago when I re-arranged His Majesty's collection of Nevis stamps I found that Mr. Tilleard had appended the date and numbers of the first issued stamps on the first page of specimens of the One Penny value. I made a copy of his note, which I put away with the intention of publishing it at some future time, and then forgot all about it, until the recent find of stamps and plates brought it back to my memory. I have found the note among my papers and give a copy of it here:*
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | *1861* | | | |
> | *June 28.* | *1d.* | *2,000 sheets* | *24,000 stamps* |
> | *"* | *4d.* | *1,000 "* | *12,000 "* |
> | *"* | *6d.* | *1,000 "* | *12,000 "* |
> | *"* | *1s.* | *500 "* | *6,000 "* |
>
> *My recollection is that Mr. Tilleard told me he had obtained these numbers and the other new particulars he gave about the stamps from Messrs. Nissen & Parker, who had been successful after another search, made at his request, in finding a record of the consignment of stamps they sent to Nevis in 1861. It will be seen from the extracts of the minute of the meeting I have reproduced, Mr. Tilleard also announced that no further supply of stamps was sent to the island until 1866: so with the numbers forwarded in 1861 and those first given in the Society's work on the stamps of the British West Indies published in 1891, collectors now have a complete list of all the consignments of Nevis stamps of the First design".*

To conclude, Nevis stamps were conceived, ordered and printed in 1861. Invoiced and sent on 28 June 1861, but set aside in the Island for almost one year, for reasons that at the moment are not known. Mint stamps were however sold to collectors and dealers in London, so that they were also described in the very early catalogues[18].

The envelope dated 27 January 1862 sent to St. Kitts and franked using the 'Crowned Circle', finds now its *raison d'être* and confirms, in my opinion, the fact that 19 July 1862 is the correct date of issue for the first Nevis stamps.

A very special vote of thanks is due to Charles Freeland who kindly edited my text.

[15] Bacon E.D., The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps, of the British Colonies in the West Indies together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America, The Philatelic Society, London 1891, 181 pp. + 32 Autotype illustrations. Nevis pp. 110-114 "(omissis) … Mr. Maycock is unable to give me any particulars concerning the stamps printed previous to 1866".

[16] The London Philatelist, vol. 20, 1911, Philatelic Societies meetings, pp. 140.

[17] Bacon E.D., "Notes on the Stamps of Nevis of 1861-78", The London Philatelist, vol. 41, Feb. 1932, pp. 27-30.

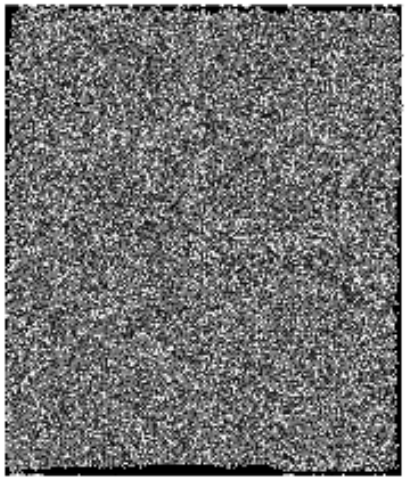
[18] Nevis stamps were described in the Mount Brown catalogue (1862) or in the Booty catalogue dated August 1862, the first illustrated catalogue in the world. However, no description is included in the Potiquet catalogue, dated 1862 but published on 21 December 1861.

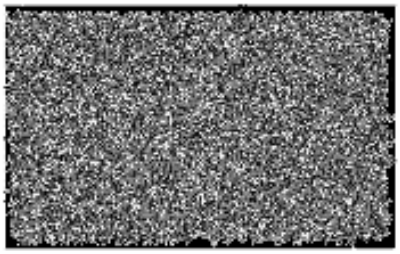
SPINK

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ST. VINCENT

DELAYED MAIL **BY MICHAEL HAMILTON**

On my recent trip to Ireland I stopped to visit a St. Vincent collector in South Wales en route.

One of the most interesting items which caught my eye was the scan below showing GB 1/- (corner fault) pmk'd Kilmarnock NO 1 67 arriving St. Vincent A/DE 06 67.

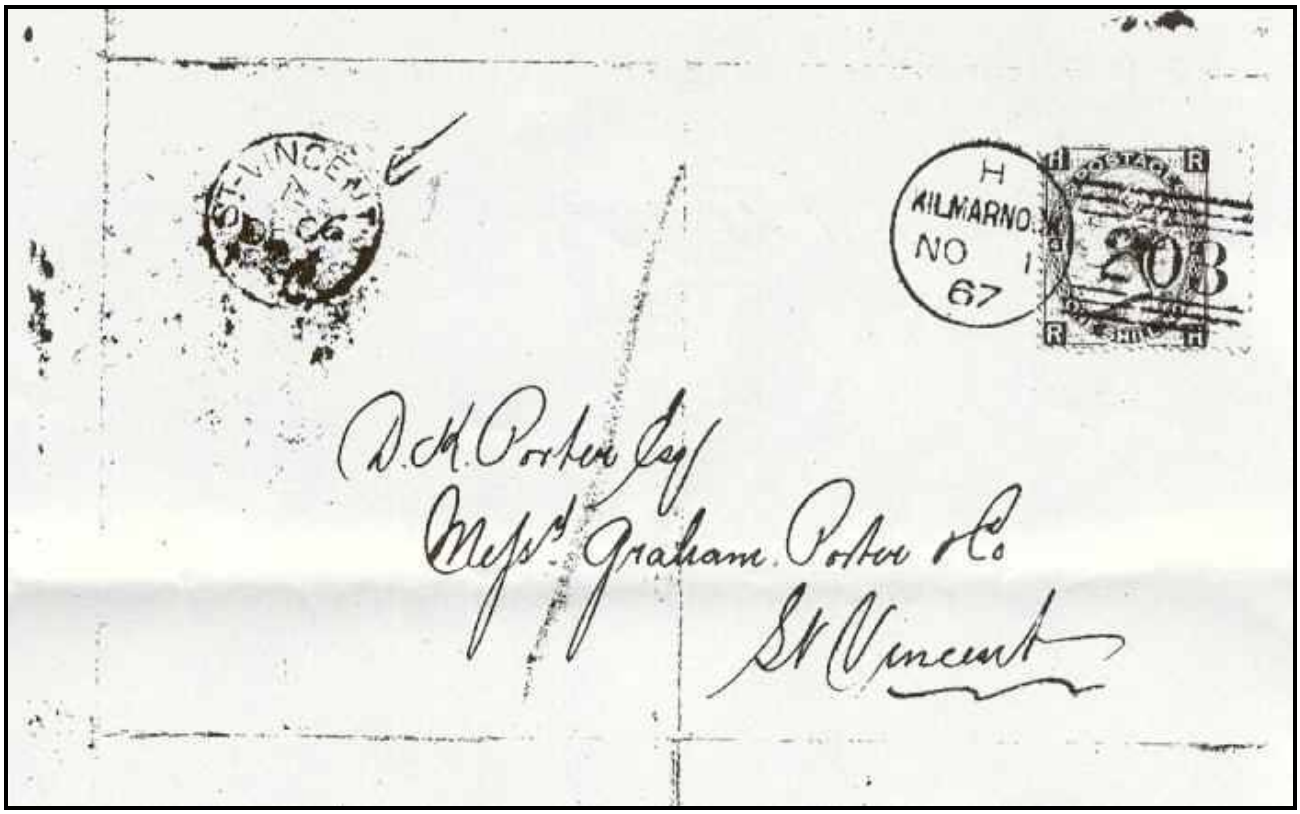
The 'entire' was only a front with large part surrounds, and text on reverse was headed "St. Vincent 10th December" with a printed letter (with blank spaces to be returned) which the recipient had entered "1st Nov" after printed portion "I have received your letter of .....".

Importantly this confirms both the despatch and arrival dates. The long transit period, normally about 17 days, caught my immediate attention and I thought I knew why.

GB to St. Vincent entires with adhesives 1840-1885 have not survived and are very rare.

The Danish island of St. Thomas was the central terminus for the R.M.S. steamers and on OC 29 1867 the island harbour was devastated by a hurricane only to be followed on NO 18 1867 by earthquake and tidal wave which washed some Royal Mail steamers ashore and damaged others.

The collector had sent for my return home, a copy of the purchase invoice, dated March 1987, which to my surprise was written by me for £60. Having no memory of seeing this cover before I at least had the satisfaction that I had described it as 'extremely rare'. Worth a little more now I think!!!!



AUCTION UPDATE **BY CHARLES FREELAND**

ARGYLL ETKIN 5 MAY

Just after the June bulletin went to press, a small but interesting set of imperf revenue keyplates came up in this CW sale. We have recently seen the Grenada in the Cyril Bell collection and familiarity probably kept the six values to a modest £70 per stamp. The Montserrat 1d at £200 and the Nevis 1/- at £230 were in greater demand. In addition, three Antigua 'tall stamp' imperfs went for £200 and the set of five issued Leeward QV revenues were chased up to £270.

SPINK 1 JUNE

Despite the many alternative attractions, the Spink rarities sale at the Washington International appeared to be a resounding success. Though way out of the range of most of our members, it was no surprise that the nicer cotton-reels hit the jackpot, with the beautiful 2c fetching $310k (plus 15%) and the famous Miss Rose cover $390k. However, our auction team can feel satisfied that the 4c cover that was sold in the 2004 Jubilee auction for £20k fetched much the same after commission at $40k. The unique Belize ship letter found a buyer this time at $14k but the St. Lucia 2d due imperf between pair went unsold. If there was a surprise it was that the large blocks of Bermuda GV high values sold so strongly, since the country has looked oversold of late. The corner block of the 2/6d pale orange-vermilion was $30k and the revenue 12/6 pos 9 in pair $6,500. Large blocks of less rare values sold well too, implying that the buyers of QV blocks in recent sales may now be sniffing at the later material. And did I forget to mention the Perots? They fetched $88k and $120k. Yes, there is money around and far from being deterred by the scandal surrounding the collapse of the Forum investment scheme in Spain, bidding for top quality plainly remains robust. Despite their links with Forum, the Escala group of companies (which includes Manning, Köhler and Corinphila) were putting on a brave face in Washington.

SCHUYLER RUMSEY 2 JUNE

A nice but relatively small collection of Barbados Britannias went under the block in Washington show week. The best price was $11k (plus 10%) for the 1854 2d bisect cover ex Messenger but there was again strong demand for blocks with the large ones fetching two to three times Gibbons. Outstanding were the 1d greyish slate block of 6 at $3,500 and a lovely 3d violet SG 75 block of 12 at $5,250. There were also a couple of nice used blocks of the imperf 1/-. The block of 6 fetched $1,600 and that of four $850, and an outstanding used block of the 3d claret SG 63 ex Charlton Henry cost $1,600. Among several neat covers, $1,700 was paid for a pair of 6ds to Mrs. Poole and $1,150 for an 1869 5d rate to Trinidad.

VICTORIA STAMP COMPANY

Phoebe's latest sale was a varied one featuring John Larson's fine collection of postage dues among other goodies. The big question was how much the Barbados 1c inverted centre would fetch as no example of this error had been through the sale room before….the answer was $23k (plus 15%). An astonishing 1868 cover to Jamaica for forwarding to the Cayman Is. fetched practically as much and an 1896 cover to Caymans from Jamaica cost $8k. The rarest BWI due, the Grenada 1892 2d/8d mint, went for $2,750 and the many proofs and essays proved equally popular. In a select section of Leeward Is. GVI stationery, several examples of the 1d and 1½d envelopes and 3d registered envelopes went for $300-400 each. A slightly damaged Br Guiana 8c bisect cover of 1868 with a superb CCB1 Fyrish cancellation went to $5,500 but a lovely strike of the Agricola type 1 cancel on an 1876 4c seemed cheap at $275. A fresh mint copy of the Trinidad 6d imperf also looked good value at $15k.

SPINK 12-3 JULY

More Bermuda, especially keyplate blocks, from the same source as the Spink rarities sale, confirmed the importance of timing and location. Many lots were unsold in the face of optimistic reserves and only the outstanding ones fetched reasonable results. The highlights were the 1936 12/6 revenues with the LL mint corner block at £3k (all prices plus 15%) and the unique block used in date at £4,800 but the cover to Grey in Paris was unsold (est. £5k). Two scarce blocks of the 1918 10/- were £1,100 and £800 and a rare upper right block of the 1918 £1 fetched £1,800 despite being creased. I was surprised to see that someone paid £2k for an overfranked Prieth cover, presumably to obtain an inverted Q for O flaw (described as 'unrecorded'). This flaw was listed in Morris Ludington's article in the Philatelist of March/April 1985 that positions it as pos. 49 in the lower left pane.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

One of the weaknesses of this column has been that the long bulletin production schedule has made it difficult to post alerts of future auctions before the sale takes place. At the editor's request, I have therefore begun to post immediate auction alerts on the society's website as soon as I learn about them, and will only mention major offerings in the Bulletin. So keep an eye on www.bwisc.org.

KEN WATSON'S JAMAICA AUCTION **BY STEVE JARVIS**

The late Ken Watson's excellent Jamaica Postal History collection was sold at Cavendish in June. It had been split into 161 lots with a pre-sale estimate of £30,000, only 22 lots remained unsold and a total realisation of nearly £50,000 reflected both the rarity of some of the material and the keen competition from bidders in the room and on the telephone.

I had risen early to drive to Derby to view this strong collection and to ensure I targeted my bids effectively. After a hearty English breakfast in the local café, I was one of the first through the Cavendish door. I was soon joined by Derek Lilley, who sat beside me and we nattered through the morning as the room progressively filled up, including a sprinkling of Jamaica 'heavy hitters'. The assembly was crowned by the late entrance of Hugh Wood – I anticipated a difficult afternoon!

Over lunch I assessed my bids and returned to the auction room to discover very slow progress, with much discontent from the room bidders directed at the telephone bidders. Eventually we got to Jamaica and fierce competition soon exploded for the 1706 Dummer packet letter for which a room bidder defeated the telephone at £9,000 against an estimate of £1,500. Other early letters were also keenly contested: 1737 Mexico to Holland by forwarding agent (earliest recorded in the western hemisphere) went for £2,400 (est. £400) and a 1743 EL from Jamaica to France achieved £1,500 (est. £240). Lots 506 and 509 containing strikes of the rare first type 'JAMAICA' on 1740s covers went for £1900 and £1600 respectively. 18th century village marks performed well, typically 50% above estimate but I was surprised that the 1799 Jamaica Bishop mark went to the room at only £1,600, £100 above estimate). Of the later lots, Railways and TPOs shone brightly including the rural railway station cancellation collection fetching £3,000 (est. £500) – rather overpriced, I think.

As for my success – poor – only winning one lot, unfortunately my tastes coincided significantly with those of Hugh Wood with an inevitable result.

Cayman Islands
The collection formed by Ron Shiers of Leeds.
My next auction scheduled for October will be devoted to this one collection.

I have just added 50 items of new stock to my website all with fixed prices.
Useful items of Dominica, Jamaica, Leeward Islands and Trinidad.
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Chris Miller's new book on Caribbean censored mail now available at £35 + postage.

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I will also be working on Dan Walker's Grenada collection
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MEMBER SERVICES

MEMBERS' WANTS

The following new wants lists have been supplied, due to space considerations some requests have been summarised, full details are on the web site.

Item ref	Description	Contact Details
CF001 20 Jun 2006	**Thompson flaws** (Gibbons "detached triangle") preferably in multiples, plus any on cover. A specific list is on the web site or by application to Charles.	Charles Freeland charles.freeland@bis.org
CF002 20 Jun 2006	**Tobago Malformed CE flaw** preferably with corner margins 4d green CC mint, 4d green MCA mint and used 4d fiscal mint and used, preferably in a plate block Plus any on cover	Charles Freeland charles.freeland@bis.org
CF003 20 Jun 2006	**Mint blocks of four**, preferably with plate plug. Full list of requirements on the web site.	Charles Freeland charles.freeland@bis.org
CF004 20 Jun 2006	**Specimen multiples** (i.e. pairs or strips) A specific list is on the web site or by application to Charles.	Charles Freeland charles.freeland@bis.org
CF005 20 Jun 2006	**Specimen singles** **Barbados** 1882-6, 3d, 4d **Barbados** 1906, 2½d **Br Honduras** 1882, 1d SG 18 **St. Vincent** 1886, 4d SG 51	Charles Freeland charles.freeland@bis.org
CC001 18 Jun 2006	**Nevis** SG5 vfu SG9 mint with gum and vfu SG11 mint with gum SG26 vfu SG36 two singles reading 'down' from each half of the stamp SGF6 postally used SGF7 postally used H & G 2, 3, 4, 5 used.	Chris Cordes belvadere@worldonline.co.za
JD001 23 May 2006	**Walter Hess First Flight Covers from Bahamas** all covers have the postmark 2 Jan 1930, with the exception of Uruguay (9 Jan 1930) Venezuela (30 Apr 1930) and Brazil (16 Nov 1930). I have covers to 24 destinations but to complete the collection I need those to Argentina, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela and Brazil	John Davis john.davis9@dsl.pipex.com

MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

Please use the reference to identify the item

Ref		
210/01	**NEVIS**	**Chris Cordes (belvadere@worldonline.co.za)**
	Question: 2006 June	Where can I find a schedule of postal rates used in/from Nevis from say 1850 to 1890 or thereabouts?
	Response:	Federico Borromeo: The 'Bible' for researches in that field is the L. E. Britnor booklet : British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900, 1977
210/02	**NEVIS**	**Chris Cordes (belvadere@worldonline.co.za)**
	Question: 2006 June	Where can I find information on who lived in Nevis during the period 1850 to 1890, including the postmasters?
	Response:	Federico Borromeo: … has supplied limited information gleaned from the 'Blue Book'. This is published on our web site
210/03	**St. Christopher**	**Fitz Roett (fitzroett@shaw.ca)**
	Question: 2006 June	In Bulletin No. 207: On Pg. 6 – "As a result of insurance fraud in the 1780s – 90s it was decided to have dated postmarks… " Can someone please provide the reference(s) to corroborate this statement?
	Response: 23 Jun 2006	Steve Jarvis: The Postal History of Jamaica by Thomas Foster gives details (on web site)
209/03	**St. Vincent**	**Michael Hamilton**
	Question:	Mike asked for recorded Layou strikes between 8 NO 1912 12 MY 31
	Response:	Bryan Atkinson provided a photocopy of a Layou cancellation dated 15 Oct 1930 on a #1 registered parcel

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Images of items from his collection illuminate practically every page. This booklet is a must for Cayman Islands collectors, and anyone with even a passing interest in Cayman Islands philately cannot help but be impressed by this collection, a collection fully deserving of the title `Classic Collection'. **PRICE: £12.00 (BWISC members' discount £2.00)**

This book will be available soon and can be ordered from David Druett of Pennymead Auctions at 1, Brewerton Street, Knaresborough, N. YORKS, HG5 8AZ, UK or via e-mail at Pennymead@aol. com, or via Telephone at 0044 (0)1423 865962 or Fax at 0044 (0)1423 547057. Please state that you are a member of the BWISC so as to obtain members discount. Also advise if airmail or surface mail is required for overseas orders. NOTE: Post &packing are extra. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment by Sterling cheque or US or Canadian dollar check can be accepted. Credit cards accepted (not AMEX). Also payment may be made in Euros (cash only).

BOOKS

(ISBN No. Available)

Title	Price	Author	Date
Bridger & Kay Five Reigns 1991 Commonwealth Cat.	£15	AM Leverton	1980
Bridger & Kay King George VI Commonwealth Cat.	£22	AM Leverton	1991
De La Rue Years Vol. 1 Stamps of Great Britain	£50	W Wiseman	1984
De La Rue Years Vol. II Stamps of Great Britain	£65	W Wiseman	1984
Potter & Shelton (reprint) 1997	£35	B&K	1997
The Queen Mother's Centenary	£12	Sahara	2000
The Royal Philatelic Collection	£300	Sir John Wilson	
Bermuda Ludington (original work)	£85		
Impressed Duty Stamps (GB & Ireland)	£10	B&K	1924
Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon	£20	Gordon Jones	1911
Robertson Ship Letters (reprint)	£185		
Agents for USA Publications in Europe			
Bermuda KG VI High Values (Red cover)	£24	W Dickgiesser	1980
KG VI Key types: Leeward Is, Nyasaland (Green Cover)	£65	W Dickgiesser & E Yendall	1985

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Revisions to contact details should be provided to the Hon. Secretary, Peter Boulton, address inside front cover.

In this issue and in future, membership updates will be issued as loose booklet style inserts for the membership booklet.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT — IAN JAKES

Library lists can be supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an S.A.E. (9" x 6½") – 2nd Class postage for 150 gm rate required.

If any member has a book which is not already in the library and which is surplus to requirements, perhaps that member will consider donating it to the library.

EDITOR & WEB-MASTER'S REPORT — STEVE JARVIS

Peter Fernbank has continued scanning early editions of the Bulletin. He has now reached edition 90, which are all now on our web site. Peter has also brought the Index of Bulletins up-to-date (Bulletin #202). An updated listing is now available for download from the web site or printed copy by application to the Hon. Editor at £2.00 or $US4.00.

At the Convention I managed to scan in a number of pages from the formal and informal displays. These have now been uploaded to the web site for viewing.

The proposed publication schedule for 2006 is as follows:

Edition	December
Distribute	Mon 11 Dec
From Printer	Tue 28 Nov
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Final Bulletin Revisions	Fri 10 Nov
Advert Final copy	Fri 3 Nov
Article copy deadline	Fri 20 Oct
Advert book space	Fri 6 Oct

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Colour	£60 per page

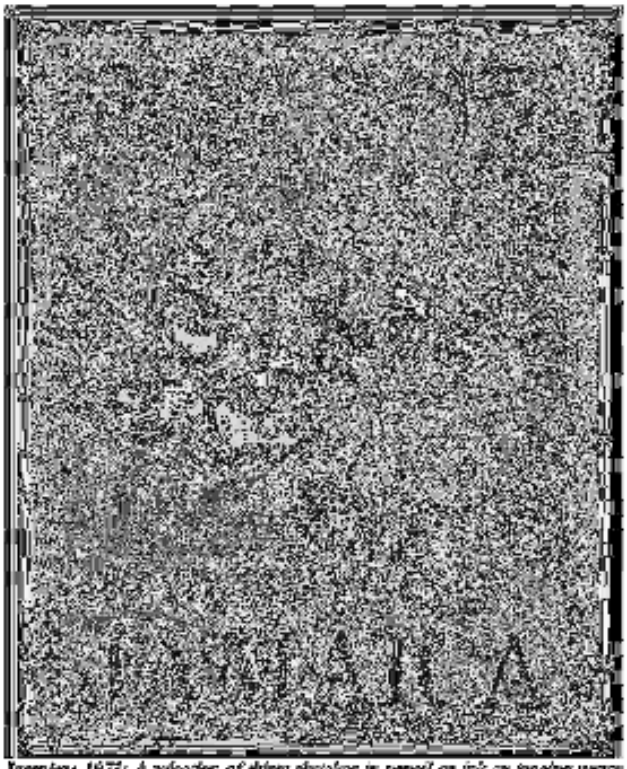
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Jamaica: 1973: A selection of thirty sketches in pencil or ink on tracing paper, various sizes, also a partly coloured sketch on paper and partial design on board, etc. from the "Gramma" archive. *Sold for £425*

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We are currently accepting material for our future 2006 auctions. If you have a collection and would like to know the value, please don't hesitate to contact our team for a free valuation. Our experts give daily valuations at our London offices and also carry out regional valuation days. Contact our team of unrivaled experts to find out how you can achieve the best price for your collection.

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